

Science On a Sphere – Script  
Höküleʻa and Maisu: 2007  
Written by Justina T. Mattos

| Time: | Image:  | Narration:   |
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| 0:00- | Map showing canoe route from Tahiti to Hawaiʻi                    | By the year 300 A.D. ocean voyagers from the distant islands of Kahiki were living in Hawaiʻi.   |
|       | Map showing canoe routes between the Hawaiian islands.            | After settling permanently in Hawaiʻi, long-distance voyaging became less and less frequent, until these journeys ceased altogether around the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Canoes continued to be used to travel among the Hawaiian islands, but the traditional knowledge required to navigate the open oceans was eventually lost. |
|       | Map highlighting the island of Oʻahu                              | In the early 1970s a small group of people decided to build a traditional Hawaiian voyaging canoe and sail it to Tahiti, to prove that such a thing was possible. This canoe was named the Hökuleʻa.   |
|       | Map highlighting area of Polynesia                                | These people searched the Pacific for someone who could teach them the traditional Polynesian method of navigating by the stars.   |
|       | Map highlighting the island of Satawal                            | Finally, they found a man, named Mau Piailug, on the island of Satawal. A master navigator who was willing to face the disapproval of his peers in order to share his knowledge with these earnest pupils from Hawaiʻi.  |
|       | Map showing route of 1976 Hokuleʻa voyage from Hawaiʻi to Tahiti  | Under the guidance of Mau Piailug, Nainoa Thompson became the first traditional long-distance navigator from Hawaiʻi since the 1400s. In 1976 Mau and Nainoa guided the Hökuleʻa to and from Tahiti, sparking a voyaging renaissance throughout the Pacific.   |
|       | Map showing routes of Hökuleʻa & other voyaging canoes since 1976 | The Hökuleʻa now has several younger siblings in Hawaiʻi, including voyaging canoes such as the Hawaiʻi Loa, Iosepa, Makaliʻi, and Höküalakaʻi,  |
|       | Map highlighting connection between Satawal                       | For over 30 years, Mau has continued to share his knowledge with young, aspiring navigators  |

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|  | & Hawai'i  | from Hawai'i.  |
|  | Map highlighting Hawai'i island  | In gratitude for his generosity of spirit, the crew-members of the voyaging canoe Makali'i have worked together to build Mau a voyaging canoe of his own. This canoe is named Alingano Maisu.  |
|  | Plotted Route of journey from Hawai'i to Satawal   | Maisu sailed from Hawai'i to its home in Satawal, accompanied by its older sibling, Höküle'a.  |
|  | Plotted Route of journey from Satawal to Japan   | After leaving Maisu in Satawal, Höküle'a voyages on to Japan to honor and perpetuate historic cross-cultural connections and intercultural exchanges between Hawai'i and Japan.  |
|  | Plotted Route of journey from Okinawa, to Kumamoto, to Nagasaki, to Fukuoka, to Oshima, to Hiroshima, to Uwajima, to Yokohama. | Höküle'a will sail first to Okinawa, then will continue on to Kyushu, Honshu, and Shikoku before ending the voyage in Yokohama. The canoe will visit the home prefectures of Hawai'i's early Japanese immigrant workers, and other places which have special relationships to Hawai'i.   |
|  | Map highlighting Uwajima (on Shikoku) and Yokohama (on Honshu).  | Two such places are Uwajima and Yokohama, where Hawai'i's King David Kalākaua was welcomed in 1881 on his historic world tour.   |
|  | Map highlighting connection between Japan and Hawai'i  | A Japanese band played "Hawai'i Pono'i" to welcome Kalākaua on his visit to Japan, marking the beginning of a cultural exchange that has continued to the present. Hawaiian music, hula, surfing and canoe voyaging are all aspects of Hawaiian culture that have been embraced in Japan. In Hawai'i, the influence of the issei, or original immigrant workers from Japan, can be felt almost everywhere: in the local food, adaptations in the Pidgin language, and many popular customs, such as bon dances, mochi pounding, and even removing your shoes when entering a home. |

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|  | <p>Map: Starting with the island of Satawal &amp; connecting to Hawai'i, highlight the places Hōkūle'a has voyaged to, so the area gradually grows to include Japan (not travel routes, but highlighting the areas that have been "united" through these journeys. Like the globe in our exhibit hall which highlights Polynesia with a big yellow triangle.).</p> | <p>Hawaiian voyaging today, including this voyage to Japan, is possible because of the generosity of one man, Mau Piailug, who has created a legacy of voyaging to unite people from throughout the Pacific. As humanity becomes more aware of "global technology," "global markets," and "global trends," the people of the Pacific are re-discovering ancient navigational practices to help a new generation of leaders voyage confidently forward into a modern, global society.</p> |
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